

CWA 319 Fencing Project and USFW Grant for Tamarisk Removal

Presented by:
Alissa Smiley, Environmental Specialist
Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe
of Nevada

CWA 319 Fencing Project

- The Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe received a CWA 319 Competitive Grant to construct a fence around the Tribe's designated wetlands to better manage grazing.
- The fencing off of the designated wetlands will be used upon the adoption of a grazing plan being completed under the Tribe's CWA 319 Base Grant

CWA 319 Fencing Project

- The fence around the designated wetlands is to be used to keep livestock out of the wetlands; therefore reducing non-point source pollution in the wetlands.
- Livestock are a common source of non-point source pollution.
 - They can cause such things as nutrient overload, erosion, etc.

Reasons for Fencing Project



- Livestock grazing within boundaries of designated wetlands before water had spread to the area.

Reasons for Fencing Project



- Previous Area after livestock had grazed it and after filled with water
- Notice the nutrient loading (the yellow-green muck on top of the water)

Pictures of the Fencing



CWA 319 Fencing Project

- The Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe's Environmental Department believes that fencing off the designated wetlands will greatly reduce non-point source pollution in the wetlands.

USFW Tamarisk Removal Grant

- The Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe received a grant from the US Fish and Wildlife to remove 50 acres of Tamarisk in 2004 and again in 2005 within and surrounding the Tribe's designated wetlands.

USFW Tamarisk Removal Grant

- Tamarisk is a noxious weed that is a big problem in Nevada due to limited water.
- Tamarisk can usually out compete native plants for water.
- A single large Tamarisk can transpire up to 300 gallons of water per day.

Before and After Pictures of Tamarisk Removal



After Removal of Tamarisk Stand: 2007 McQuade, Phase 1, July 2004, 19th April, Site 12 (2002) © 2002 US Forest Service



Before and After Pictures of Tamarisk Removal



The image consists of two side-by-side photographs. The left photograph shows a dense thicket of tall, green and yellow grasses. A dark-colored vehicle is partially visible on the left side of the frame. The right photograph shows the same area after Tamarisk removal. The vegetation has been cleared, leaving a large, flat, muddy field. A small body of water is visible in the foreground, and the background shows a line of trees under a clear blue sky.

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Before and After Pictures of Tamarisk Removal



The image consists of two side-by-side photographs. The left photograph shows a dense, green, and somewhat overgrown landscape, likely a wetland or riparian area, with tall grasses and shrubs. The right photograph shows the same area after tamarisk removal. The foreground is a cleared, sandy or silty area with sparse, low-lying vegetation. In the background, a body of water is visible, and the shoreline is more defined and open.



USFW Tamarisk Removal Grant

- Removing the Tamarisk in around the Tribe's designated wetlands has made a significant change in the amount of water present; as you can see in the previous pictures.

The Wetlands Fencing Project Was Not Without Risks



We are missing one Environmental Specialist and are presently accepting applications.



Conclusion

- This concludes my presentation.
- Thank You.
- Any Questions?
